WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1899-TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. No. 14,536.

TWO CENTS.

Down an Elevator Shaft.

Untimely Death.

Ex-Postmaster James P. Willett fell

through the open door of the elevator shaft

from the fifth floor of the new post office

BOTH SIDES LINE UP THE NEW JUSTICE

the Frontier.

Expected Blow May Be Struck at Thomas H. Anderson to Be District Any Moment.

LONDON, September 30.—The Transvaal crisis news, which monopolizes all the leading columns of the afternoon newspapers, is now well nourished by dispatches from the cape, from which copious particulars of the movements of troops on both sides and other war preparations are coming. A dispatch from Cape Town says:

"The alarmist reports from Pretoria of the movements of burghers must be received with caution. The strict Boer censorship renders it unlikely that important movements could be telegraphed unless the Transvaal has good reason for it. It is said here that the highly colored reports are either sent to arouse the enthusiasm of the Afrikanders of to produce alarm in the British camps."

The Cape Town Times says: "It is impossible to say what are the real grounds for the Transvaal military activity until the nature of the dispatches of the imperial government, Orange Free State and the Transvaal is known; therefore it is use-less to speculate on the chances of an early recourse to hostilities." Commenting upon the apathy of Premier Schreiner's colleagues, the paper quoted

says:
"If the premier possesses information leading him to believe there is no necessity for the precautions which others believe are urgently demanded it is Mr. Schreiner's duty to set the public mind at rest."

Trouble With Mauser Cartridges.

According to advices from Pretoria, it ap-pears that the authorities there are serving out no more Mausers, but are giving the burghers Martinis instead. This is mainly to the defective Mauser cartridge, which is constantly bursting in the barrels and destroying the bolt action.

and destroying the bolt action.

A telegram from Pretoria dated yesterday says the wildest excitement prevails there, and that the war preparations are proceeding apace. Big guns, field telegraphs, burghers, munitions of war and provisions are being hurried off to Volksrust, the projected base of the Boer operations against Natal. Crowds gather at the stations to witness the dispatch of the military trains. Gen. Joubert gees to Volkarust tomorrow. The Boer war office is working night and day, and commandeering working night and day, and commandering is actively proceeding. The raad, in proce to secure the support of many Outlanders, has decided that Outlanders who help the

Boers will receive the franchise. Several of the Transvaal government departments close tomorrow, including the high court. Immediately after martial law is proclaimed outside postal communica-tion will be stopped. The secret session which the raad is holding this afternoon will probably adjourn until Wednesday for the result of the British cabinet meeting. The Transvaal is concentrating artillery long the Natal border, and its reserve arhas been dispatched to Standerstor and Wakkerstroom, and also to Rustem-burg, which will probably form the base of attack on Bechuanaland, in the direction of Mafeking, where a British counter force sembling and fortifications are being

raised. Boers Insult Travelers.

The occupants of the trains from the Transvaal arriving at Ladysmith confirm the movement of the burghers in the direction of the frontier. They also declare that the Boers insulted them when passing the station and that one Boer assaulted a passenger without provocation, About 1,800 Boer artillerymen, including the reserves, are encamped at Volksrust, where the field cornet has now issued 925

It is reported that a down train, due at tomorrow, has been stopped at Volksrust for the purpose of seizing prom-From Vrybergh it is said that a native

the house a considerable time, and crept back across the frontier by a dry water A telegram from Aliwal, in the north,

mediately.

From Bloemfontein come advices which

say the town is beginning to present a de-serted appearance. Numbers of the inhab-itants, chiefly women, have left. The government has issued a circular to the rallroad employes, who are mostly British sub-jects, notifying them that in case of war they will all be dismissed and paid in full. According to agreement, those volunteering to bear arms will be allowed to do so, and those resigning will be allowed to remain in the country without being com-mandeered, but they will be expected to serve the state loyally.

Movements on British Side.

On the British side the forces are steadily moving nearer to the frontier. Hussar scouts have advanced to Dannbranse, beyond Glencoe, in the direction of Laings Nek, on the main railroad. The British camp at Glencoe is situated on a stony koppje, with strong breastworks of stones erected on top. All the railroad bridges erected on top. All the railroad bridges from Colenso to Newcastle are guarded day and night by a mixed force of police and infantry. Two men are allotted to each small bridge and four to the larger bridges. The batteries of artillery which left Glencoe estensibly for Dundee, a few miles dis-tant, have suddenly been ordered to New-castle, which is in advance of the British The farmers of this northernmost part of Natal, which enters the Transvaal like a wedge, are leaving their farms and coming down the country.

In Rhodesia, which is exposed to a Boer attack, the British colonists are actively preparing to defend. The administrator at Bulawayo has informed the chamber of mines that the forces will be doubled and the forts strengthened and machine guns mounted. There are constant patrols in the country districts. Water is scarce in Rho-desia, but there is enough if it rains soon. A dispatch from Pietermaritzburg announces that the governor of Natal has issued a proclamation in view of the im-pression that many of the Dutch farmers may join the Boers. The proclamation warns "wickedly disposed persons" that the punishment of treason is death and confiscation of the rebel's property. mounted Natal volunteers, including the re-serves, have been warned to be in readi-

Mails from Durban for Cape Town are now sent by sea, instead of across the Transvaal.

Cape Town Outlanders Indignant. The outlanders at Cape Town are great ly indignant at the Transvaal's confiscation law, which practically places at the disposal of the Transvaal their whole property, the nature and definition of the offenses being such as to embrace every possible contingency and render them liable to confiscation whatever they do, even in claiming their rights.

British and Boer Forces Massing on Job Barnard Selected by the Presi-

SITUATION GROWS MORE ACUTE OTHER DISTRICT APPOINTMENTS

Attorney.

EXCITEMENT AT PRETORIA DENT SUCCEEDS M'GILL

The following appointments were announced by the President today: Department of Justice-Job Barnard of the District of Columbia, to be associate



Mr. Job Barnard. Photograph by Rice.

justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia: Thomas H. Anderson of the District of Columbia, to be attorney of the United States for the District of Co-

Department of the Interior-Louis A. Dent of the District of Columbia, to be register of wills for the District of Columbia. The final selection of Mr. Barnard was made yesterday afternoon. For a long time the President was undecided as between Barnard and Duvall, and his inclinations wavered to one or the other. The appointment of Mr. Barnard will be no surprise to the attorneys of the District bar. It is believed that Mr. Duvall has made such a believed that Mr. Duvall has made such a good impression that he will be cared for when there is another vacancy in the District bench good impression that he will be cared for

trict bench.
The appointments of Thomas H. Anderon and Louis A. Dent were anticipated long ago, and consequently there will be little additional interest in the mere announcement of the selection. Should Commissioner Wight resign at ar early date no action will be taken by the President until after his return from the west. The President will be absent two weeks and four days on this trip, which will begin next Wednesday.

JOB BARNARD.

Has Been a Resident of the District

Since 1873, Job Barnard was born in Jackson township, Porter county, Indiana, June 8, 1844, his father, who was a native of North Carolina, having settled there in 1835. At the age of eighteen years he enlisted as a private in Company K of the 73d Indiana Regiment of Volunteers in 1862, serving until the fall of 1865, having been made orderly sergeant after the battle of Stone river. He commenced the study of law upon being mustered out, graduating at the Michigan University, at Ann Arbor, Mich., in 1867. He visited Washington for abover has sworn an affidavit before a magistrate that he saw troops, between twelve and twenty armed Boers, enter the colony from the Transvaal and visit a farmer named Haasbruck. They remained in he served as an assistant clerk in the District Supreme Court, having charge of the law docket. While so engaged he improved the opportunity afforded him there A telegram from Aliwal, in the north, proved the opportunity alforded him theresays the Orange Free State is stopping wagons, produce and live stock en route to Cape Colony. The burghers, it is further said, are allowed to cross the frontier for with Mr. James S. Edwards in the practice, and resigned the clerkship July 1, 1876, when he entered into a partnership with Mr. James S. Edwards in the local practice, and resigned the clerkship July 1, 1876, when he entered into a partnership with Mr. James S. Edwards in the local practice, and resigned the clerkship July 1, 1876, when he entered into a partnership with the local practice, and resigned the clerkship July 1, 1876, when he entered into a partnership with the local practice, and resigned the clerkship July 1, 1876, when he entered into a partnership with the local practice, and resigned the clerkship July 1, 1876, when he entered into a partnership with the local practice, and resigned the clerkship July 1, 1876, when he entered into a partnership with the local practice, and resigned the clerkship July 1, 1876, when he entered into a partnership with the local practice, and resigned the clerkship July 1, 1876, when he entered into a partnership with Mr. James S. Edwards in the practice, and resigned the clerkship July 1, 1876, when he entered into a partnership with Mr. James S. Edwards in the practice, and resigned the clerkship July 1, 1876, when he entered into a partnership with Mr. James S. Edwards in the practice, and resigned the clerkship July 1, 1876, when he entered into a partnership with Mr. James S. Edwards in the practice, and resigned the clerkship July 1, 1876, when he entered into a partnership with Mr. James S. Edwards in the practice, and resigned the clerkship July 1, 1876, when he entered into a partnership with Mr. James S. Edwards in the local partnership with Mr. James S. Edwards in the local partnership with Mr. James S. Edwards in the local partnership with Mr. James S. Edwards in the local partnership with Mr. James S. Edwards continued up to the present time, the firm being one of the best known at the Dis-

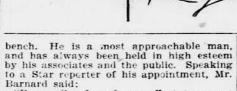
Mr. Barnard has regarded himself as a District man ever since he permanently settled here in 1873, having relinquished his citizenship in Indiana after casting his second vote for General Grant as President, in November, 1872. He has always been an ardent republican, but has never held a public office, if the position of a member of the beard of public school trustees of the District be excepted, he having been a member of this board for about three years. He is a member of the board of directors of the Equitable Building As ociation, and is also a director in the Commercial Fire Insurance Company of this city For a number of years he has been



Gen. Thomas H. Anderson. Photograph by Clinedinst.

member of the court of appeals of the aw department of Georgetown University. His family consists of a wife, an adopted daughter and three sons, his youngest so being a student at Harvard University, and the other sons being engaged in business

Mr. Barnard is a man or extremely quiet manners, of a retiring disposition, and his legal abilities and studious nature have long caused him to be considered as eminently qualified to fill a position upon the



"Personally, I made no effort to secure the appointment, for I have always held that in such a case if in no other the office should seek the man. Therefore, I have invariably impressed upon my friends, to whom I am very grateful, that if the President considered me qualified to fill the posi-tion, and really desired to appoint me, it would be both unnecessary and improper for me to solicit the position. I shall do all I can to fill the office to the satisfaction of the bar and the people of the District, and trust that I will not fail thereby to

THOS. H. ANDERSON.

General Counsel of the National Building and Loan Association.

Thos. H. Anderson is a native of Belmont ounty. Ohio, having been born in June, 1848. He was educated in the common and select schools of his county and at Mount Vernon College. After teaching in the county schools for a short time he became principal of the Cambridge High School. In June, 1871, he was admitted to the bar at Mt. Vernon, Ohio, and formed a part-nership with the late J. D. Taylor. He took high rank in his profession and was admit-ted to practice in the United States Supreme Court and Court of Claims, the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia. In 1884, his partner having been elected to Congress, he asso-



Louis A. Dent. Photograph by Merritt.

ciated with him John L. Locke, a former student in his office, under the firm name of Anderson & Locke. The firm was disto this city, where he has since lived. Upon locating here he became the senior member of the law firm of Anderson, Doan & O'Neall. In the same year he assisted in the organization of the Washington National Building and Loan Association, and became general counsel and a member of its board of directors. In 1896 he was given the position of general manager of the association, which position he has filled with ability and success. Mr. Anderson is also vice president of the Washington Sav-ings Bank.

Mr. Anderson gained the right to the Mr. Anderson gained the right to the title of colonel from serving on the military staff of Gov. Charles Foster of Ohio. He has always taken a great interest in public affairs and has a wide acquaintance among prominent men. He is an eloquent and experienced speaker and has been prominent in every political campaign in Ohio, in the past twenty-five years. In Ohio in the past twenty-five years. In 1889 he was appointed by President Harri-son minister resident and consul general of the United States to Bolivia, and, the rank having been raised by Congress in rank having been raised by Congress in the following year, he was appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. While living in Ohio Mr. Anderson was chairman of the republican executive committee of his county and congressional district, a member of the republican executive committee of Ohio and Congressional district, a member of the resulting of Ohio and Congressional district, a member of the resulting of Ohio and Congressional district, a member of the resulting of Ohio and Congressional district, a member of the resulting of Ohio and Congressional district, and Congressional district, a member of the resulting of Ohio and Congressional district, publican executive committee of Ohio, a member of the city council and school board of Cambridge and president of a number of corporations.

Mr. Anderson is a member of the official board of the Metropolitan M. E. Church, which is attended by President McKinley.

Was Born in Maryland, but Has Lived Here Most of His Life.

LOUIS A. DENT.

When Mr. J. Nota McGill's resignation as register of wills of the District was announced in The Star last August, it was at that time predicted in these columns that Mr. Louis A. Dent, then United States consul at Kingston, Jamaica, would be se-

lected to fill the vacancy, and this predicto the approval of the Secretary, Admira tion was verified by the President's an-Crowninshield, who is now, and was at the nouncement of the latter's appointment to the place today. should be able to speak with authority respecting the circumstances attending that detail. When his attention was called to Although Mr. Dent was born in Maryland

ing been brought to this city when but a small boy. He received his education here small boy. He received his education here and was appointed to the government service as a clerk of class 1 in the War Department, May 11, 1887. The following year, in October, he was transferred to the Treasury Department, and March 30, 1889, was again transferred to the Department of State as a clerk of class 3. March 31 he was appointed stenographer to the Secretary of State, and a few weeks later, on May 28, was appointed a clerk in class 4. to act as secretary to the Secretary of State, and a secretary of State, and a few weeks later, on May 28, was appointed a clerk in class 4. to act as secretary to the Secretary of State, Mr. Blaine. On July 11, 1890, he was appointed clerk to the Secretary of State, at a salary of \$2,000 per annum.

Mr. Dent was detailed to inspect the Cu-

Mr. Dent was detailed to inspect the Cu-ban consulates in February, 1891, and per-formed the same service with regard to the West Indian and Mexican consulates in 1892. After he had concluded that work he was continued as private secretary to Secretary of State John W. Foster, and in September of that year was appointed consul at Kingston. He retired from that position in April, 1893, and was reappointed to that post July 1, 1897.

Mr. Jent is known to his friends as a man of untiring energy and activity, one who

of untiring energy and activity; one who attends to his duties, whatever they may be, with businesslike assiduity. He was of valuable assistance to the late James G. Blaine in the preparation of several works of which the latter was the author, and during the Spanish-American war rendered his government great service in the trans-mission of information of value.

MR. DAVIS COMPLIMENTED.

Attorney General Expresses His Own and President's Sentiments. Mr. Henry E. Davis, who retires today from the office of United States attorney for the District of Columbia, after a serv ice of four years of most creditable work, has received the following letter from Attorney General Griggs, dated the 28th instant:

"My Dear Sir: I forward you under separate cover, an official letter, advising you of the acceptance of your resignation of the office of attorney of the United States for the District of Columbia, tendered in your letter of 19th instant to the President.
"The President has requested that I

should convey to you, on his behalf, his very cordial appreciation of the ability and success with which you have conducted the affairs of the government during the time this important office has been under your charge. To this expression of the President's appreciation I desire to add my own, conveying to you, both personally and officially, the assurance that in all matters connected with the Department of Justice your administration of the office of district attorney has commended itself to me as that of a lawyer possess-ing a very high degree of ability, added to a very high sense of official and professional duty. I beg to express to you my most sincere and cordial wishes for grea and continued success in your practice of the honorable profession to which we both

elong.
"Very sincerely yours,
"JOHN W. GRIGGS." Sincere regret was expressed today by the attaches of the city hall court and by all of the attorneys who called there at the retirement of Mr. Davis, who is very popular among all the members of the

SELECTION OF DEWEY.

Secretary Long Recommended Him for the Asiatie Station.

Concerning the selection of Dewey command the Asiatic station Secretary Long says: "It is true that, as often happens, some senators and others wrote or spoke to me and to the President about Dewey's assignment to the Asiatic squadron in 1897, and some others wrote about another officer for the same command But the President's memory is, and mine is the same, that I had no word or suggestion from him about the matter till I called on him one day and said: 'Here are two or three names for the place, of which I recommend Dewey's. He approved my selection, which was the first time the ma:ter was spoken of between us, he being satisfied, from what he already knew and from the information I had obtained, that

Dewey had the qualities of level-headedness and discretion needed for the place.

"The matter had been carvassed by me with the bureau of navigation, which is charged with such matters. It was a flatural selection, and would have been made if not an outside word had been said. The if not an outside word had been said. The credit of it belongs to no human being except Dewey himself; who, by reason of his special fitness, by rank, by his turn to go to sea and command a squadron and by his meritorious qualifications, was the natural designation of the bureau of navigation."

What Admiral Crowninshield Says. Because the chief duty of the head of the navigation bureau is the selection and assignment of officers to their posts, subject

sleeping in the main building were rescued. There were no pupils in the building, the annual vacation not having terminated. Loss, about \$100,000, with no insurance.

building this morning shortly after 9 o'clock and was instantly killed. Many of the clerks entering the building saw the

time Admiral Dewey was sent to the

Asiatic station, in charge of that bureau,

the controversy now going on as to the re-sponsibility for Dewey's selection for the command which he made famous Admiral

it now that such splendid results have been

obtained. No matter what official of the government, or senator or representative may have offered suggestions at one stage

or another, the order to Dewey bears the

signature of Secretary Long, and by tha signature he assumed the responsibility."

MOVEMENTS OF WARSHIPS.

The Viking Pat in Commission-Will

Go to the West Indies.

The Viking was put in commission at the

Norfolk navy yard yesterday. She is des-

tined to take her place in the West Indies

relieving some of the larger cruisers of

The Prairie is taking on a new crew

making ready to transport the government

exhibit to the Paris exposition this winter

The Badger has arrived at San Francisco

The Adams has sailed from San Francis

The Princeton has arrived at Canton

WILL GAIN THE PARTY VOTES.

ministration's Foreign Policy.

position to the standing army.

OLYMPIA'S FUTURE MOVEMENTS.

of Admiral Dewey.

The movements of the Olympia in the im

mediate future will depend upon the dispo-

sition of Admiral Dewey, it is said at the

Navy Department. The officials here do

not know yet whether the admiral will re-

turn to the ship immediately after the con-

clusion of the Washington presentation ceremonies, or whether he will, as is expect-

ed by his friends here, elect to remain in Washington for a few days. His personal belongings are aboard the Olympia, and he

will be afforded the opportunity to remove them at his leisure before being detached. The ship herself must await the return to

her of the large proportion of her crew who are coming to Washington to participate in the presentation ceremonies; so that she cannot leave New York for Boston at the

earliest before next Wednesday or Thurs-day. If Admiral Dewey decides to accept the invitation which was extended to him

through Secretary Long and Assistant Sec-retary Allen to visit Boston on the 10th of October, he will probably make the trip there on the Olympia; but that point will

not be decided until he shall have had a conference with Secretary Long here.

As has been already stated, the Olympia

is to go out of commission and be over-hauled at the Boston navy yard. It is a

Constructor Baxter, who will have charge

DEAF MUTES BURNED OUT.

Flames.

prising the institution were destroyed.

that Naval

rather peculiar coincidence

patrol work there.

to for Seattle.

body as it fell, but no one was with him on the fifth floor. One lady was standing at the elevator shaft as the body struck, and fainted from the shock. Several clerks were overcome, and for several minutes the body lay stretched across the elevator car. Willing hands, however, soon disengaged it and carried it into the fall, while one of the workmen supported the head. Dr. J. E. Jones was near at hand when the acci-



dent occurred and was instantly summon ed. He examined the body and found the back broken in several places and life extinct. Telephone messages were immediately sent to Mr. Willett's sons and intimate friends, and the body was shortly removed to the house of a relative.

The accident is said to have been the result of the moving operations going on. While the moving of the department from its old home on F street has been in progress the contractors have been nermitted.

gress the contractors have been permitted to use the middle elevator. This necessi-tated the removal of one of the elevator tated the removal of one of the elevator doors on each floor to permit the unloading of the car. This car was used exclusively as a freight elevator. There are two doors at each landing, which slide horizontally, and when both doors are opened there is a space four feet wide. One of the doors, as stated above, was removed on each floor and the other one was pushed back. The one removed is temporarily hinged to the iron framework, and when furniture is not being transferred. and when furniture is not being transferred is laid across the opening. Being only two feet wide, it is but little protection, and I was an easy matter for a person in lean-ing over the small barrier to lose his foot hold and fall. This is rendered all th more probable if the sliding door is slight y pushed to and the person leans upon it for support. After the accident watchmen were placed at each landing.

Particulars of the Accident. The tragedy occurred shortly after

o'clock. Mr. Willett entered the building about 9 o'clock and walked directly to the north elevator. He seemed abstracted and passed an intimate friend, a Mr. Riddle Representative Hull on Effect of Adwithout recognizing him, apparently. Entering the car, he spoke to the conductor and in response to a question said he want-ed to get off at Mr. Beavers' floor. Mr. Beavers is chief of the salary and allow-Representative Hull of Iowa, who is in Washington today, says that there is a very lively interest in politics in Iowa at ance division, and has been a warm friend this time and that an active fight is being of the ex-postmaster. Some one told him Mr. Beavers was not in his office, and he made, but that the republicans are stronger in the state than they ever were. "The eaced up and down the hall. His condition having been weakened by previous illness, he was unsteady on his feet, and his con-Philippine policy of the administration," he said to a Star reporter, "will give the stant pacing attracted the attention of William H. White, a laborer engaged in sweeping the fourth floor. The latter hesi-tated and watched Mr. Willett intently, rerepublicans ten votes where it loses one o them." He said that he thought the coming ses marking to himself, as he afterward told a reporter of The Star, "That man certainly sion of Congress would be important, though it was difficult to predict just how must be sick." As he watched Mr. Willett the latter suddenly stopped and went up stairs to the fifth floor, presumably with legislation would come out. He thought that the House caucus committee's finan-cial bill would be passed by both houses. He did not think Congress would do more the intention of seeing the Postmaster Gen eral. White was standing near the elevator shaft, and soon after Mr. Willet in that line, and did not see why it should do less. He thought that there would be some military legislation, but found it hard passed to the upper floor he saw a body shoot down. He ran to the door and peer to calculate how strong might be the opthe prostrate form of Mr. Willett lay stretched across the iron beam at the f the car, and people were wildly calling They Will Depend Upon the Wishes for help.

At the time of the accident the men were

loading the elevator, and Conductor Queen was giving the command "All aboard," pre paratory to going up. Without any warning, they felt a shock, and looking up, saw the body suspended across the top of the car. The fall had jarred the car, and it had been so severe that the gaiters of the George Thorn and James Queen were the car at the time and narrowly escaped being struck. As soon as they realized what had happened Superintendent Himrod was called for, and with the assistance the other men, succeeded in disengaging the body. Medical aid was summoned, but the body. Medical aid was summoned, bu death had been instantaneous, the spine

being broken in several places.

No one knows exactly how the accident occurred, and but for the fact that the dead man's umbrella was found on the fift leor, no one could tell from where he had allen. It is presumed Mr. Willett, in lookfallen. It is presumed Mr. Willett, in looking down the shaft, either became dizzy by reason of his weakened condition and fell, or that he suffered a stroke of apopiexy and pitched headforemost down the staft. Another probability is that he was looking down the shaft and the sliding door, upon which he had placed his hand, ciosed suddenly and threw him forward.

The News Spreads Quickly. The news of the accident spread with lightning rapidity, and soon a considerable

crowd had gathered about the prostrate work upon her at that yard, is the officer who superintended her original con-struction at San Francisco. form. Although there were several in the crowd who were friends of Mr. Willett, not one recognized him, and it was only after some one had looked in the back of his watch and found the inscription of his Institution at Little Rock Goes Up in friends in the office who presented it to him friends in the office who presented it to him when he left the service that they were fully convinced of the identity. Then loving hands removed the body to the room he had occupied when he was postmaster, and placed him hear the desk at which he had so often sat. The features were calm and peaceful, and there was no trace of suffering. The severe injuries he had sustained had not marred him, and he lay as if asleep. Many of his warm personal LITTLE ROCK, Ark., September 30.-At o'clock this morning fire broke out in the Arkansas Deaf Mute Institution, one mile west of the city limits, and gained such headway that a'l the brick buildings com-Twenty-five teachers and other employes if asleep. Many of his warm personal friends visited the room and looked upon the features of their old friend, whose (Continued on Eighth Page.)

TO INSTANT DEATH CARTER TO SUFFER

ning.

Former Postmaster Willett Plunges | Verdict of the Court-Martial Approved by the President.

As Necessary as Steam.

necessary to the transaction

of certain lines of business

as steam and electricity are to machinery .- R. J. Gun-

Today advertising is as

BACK WAS BROKEN IN SEVERAL PLACES | TO BE IMPRISONED FOR FIVE YEARS

General Sorrow Expressed Over the Sentenced to Pay a Fine of \$5,000.

SKETCH OF HIS CAREER FAMOUS CASE ENDED

The celebrated Carter case has been settled at last. Acting upon the advice of the Attorney General, the President approved the sentence of the court-martial before which Captain Carter was tried, and an order was issued by the War Department for its execution. Although action in this case has been expected for several weeks past, the announcement of the President's action today came as a great surprise to the officers of the army generally. The fact that the President approved the sentence as a whole was somewhat unexpected in military circles, where, on account of the unprecedented length of time given to the consideration of the case, the impression prevailed to a considerable extent that the sentence would most probably be mitigated at least to the extent of relieving the offi-

cer of imprisonment.

The general order issued by the War Department in regard to the case is purely formal in character and consists merely of a recitation of the charges and specifications and the pleas thereto, the findings of the court on each charge and specification. the court on each charge and specification, the sentence of the court, the President's brief approval and the order of Maj. Gen. Miles, announcing Capt. Carter's dismissal from the army and designating the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., as the place of confinement. Capt. Carter has been under technical ar-

rest ever sinc he was ordered to trial by court-martial. He was restricted in his movements to the limits of the city of New York, but was not otherwise denied any of the privileges of a citizen. He had rooms at the New York Athletic Club house. In accordance with the general order issued accordance with the general order issued today, Capt. Carter was taken into custody this morning by Major Simpson of the adjutant general's office and removed temporarily to Castle William, Governor's Islard, N. Y., where he will be kept under lock and key until arrangements have been made for his transportation to the penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth.

Sentence of the Court. The following are copies of the official orders in the case as made public at the

War Department: And the court does, therefore, sentence the accused, Capt. Oberlin M. Carter, corps of engineers, United States army, to be dismissed from the service of the United States, to suffer a fine of \$5,000, to be confined at hard labor, at such place as the proper authority may direct, for five years, and the crime, punishment, name and place of abode of the accused to be published in the newspapers in and about the station and the state from which the accused came, or where he usually resides.

The findings of the court-martial in the matter of the foregoing proceedings

matter of the foregoing proceedings against Capt. Oberlin M. Carter, corps of engineers, U. S. A., are hereby approved as to all except the following:

Charge II, specifications 7, 8, 9 and 10.

Charge III, specifications 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11 and 22, which are disapproved. And the sentence imposed by the cauci-martial man.

sentence imposed by the court-martial upon the defendant, Oberlin M. Carter, is hereby approved. ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War.

Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., September 29, 1899.
Approved and confirmed:
WILLIAM McKINLEY.

To Be Sent to Fort Leavenworth.

By direction of the Secretary of War. Captain Oberlin M. Carter, corps of engineers, ceases to be an officer of the army from this date, and the United States penitentiary, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, is designated as the place for his confinement, where he will be sent by the commanding general, department of the east, under proper guard.

By command of Major General Miles.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant General.

History of the Case.

Charges were preferred against Capt. Carter by Gen. John M. Wilson, chief of engineers, December 13, 1897. These charges were made after an investigation by a board of engineers of the river and harbor works at Savannah, Ga., and other points in that district, which had been under the supervision of Capt. Carter. The charges mainly consisted of a declaration that Carter had entered into a conspiracy with the Atlantic Contracting Company, corporation, and John F. Gainor, William T. Gainor, Edward H. Gainor, Anson M. Bangs and other persons, devising and in-tending to defraud the United States. It was alleged, in the charges, that Carter and the Gainors had defrauded the United States out of from \$1,600,000 to \$2,-

COC,000. The charges resulted in a court-martial, which lasted several months, and which was presided over by Gen. Otis, now commanding in the Philippines. The judge advocate of the court was Col. Thomas F. Barr, and the court itself consisted of officers in nearly every branch of the service and of high rank. The trial resulted in a verdict of guilty. Ex-Senator Edmunds verdict of guilty. Ex-Senator Edmunds considered and filed an opinion in the case and it was afterward referred to the Atterney General. While there briefs were filed by the at-

while there briefs were filed by the at-torneys of Captain Carter, and a supple-mentary brief by Colonel Barr in behalf of the government. It was only a few days ago that Mr. Wayne MacVeagh sub-mitted a final brief and argument in behalf

of Captain Carter.

The case has attained widespread notoriety, on account of the long legal struggle, as well on account of the financial and social standing of Captain Carter. It is said that no such consideration and no such amount of time has ever been given. previously to a court-martial case. The reference to the Attorney General was also something unusual, but this action was taken, it is said, to give the officer every. possible opportunity to prove his innocence.

The charges which are disapproved ars of minor importance, and relate to smaller items of river and harbor works on which it was alleged Carter had defrauded the government. The main contentions of the prosecution are sustained.

Arrested in New York. NEW YORK, September 30.-Captain

Oberlin M. Carter was arrested early today in this city by Assistant Adjutant General Simpson, who came on specially from Washington for the purpose. Captain Carter was taken to Governor's Island and handed over to Captain B. K. Roberts, the commanding officer, with orders to keep strict guard and put Captain Carter in close confinement. Captain Carter is now in one of the upper casemate cells in Castle W....

He will be notified of his dismissal from the army and will be handed over to the civil authorities in New York. L. L. Kelcivil authorities in New York. L. L. Kei-logg of the law firm of Kellogg, Rose & Smith called upon Captain Roberts and asked permission to see Captain Carter. Mr. Keilogg refused to make a statement on behalf of Captain Carter.

To Command the Indiana. Capt. F. W. Dickins, assistant chief of the bureau of navigation, will assume command of the battle ship Indiana, relieving Capt. H. C. Taylor, on the 5th proximo, at the time of the rendezvous of the North Atlantic squadron in Hampton Roads.